

Ca 15

Adhesive to combat insects. B. N. Dashkevich.

Russ. 46,657, April 30, 1936. Resin and other ingredients are dissolved in the polymerization products of pinene or turpentine, e. g., those obtained as a by-product in the manuf. of isobornol from epinephor.

ASPH. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED

17

Ca

Disinfectants. B. N. Dzhukerich. Russ. 40,740, April 30, 1934. Disinfectant is deposited on an adsorbent by chem. reaction, e. g., by the interaction of H_2S with SO_2 or by decomposing polysulfides with CO_2 in the presence of an adsorbent.

AGB.11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AGB.11A	AGB.11B	AGB.11C	AGB.11D	AGB.11E	AGB.11F	AGB.11G	AGB.11H	AGB.11I	AGB.11J	AGB.11K	AGB.11L	AGB.11M	AGB.11N	AGB.11O	AGB.11P	AGB.11Q	AGB.11R	AGB.11S	AGB.11T	AGB.11U	AGB.11V	AGB.11W	AGB.11X	AGB.11Y	AGB.11Z

DASHKEVICH, B.N.

Summary of the scientific research work of the Institute of Plant Protection for the year 1936. III. Viruses and bacterioids, biological method, chemical method and mechanismism. *Leningrad Acad. Agr. Sci., Leningrad 1936, 111 pp.* (in Russian). Chemical methods of controlling pests and diseases of crop plants. Adsorptive sulfur preparations. B. N. Dashkevich and A. K. Dmitriev. *Ibid.* 78-81.—Expts. on tetranychid mites showed that S adsorbed on carriers evapd. slowly, and that the carrier was of no importance in the toxic action. Further tests showed that evapn. of S occurred in the absence of O or moisture, but the presence of moisture greatly accelerated it, and that different forms of S differed in toxicity to the mites, amorphous S being one of the least toxic. For this reason neutral S is more effective than sublimed S, as the former consists chiefly of rhombic S, while 40% of the latter is amorphous. Improvement of ultra-sulfur preparations. P. V. Sazonov. *Ibid.* 81-3.—Field expts. were carried out in Uzbekistan, dusts of ultra-S (contg. 15% S and fine dust adsorbed on a carrier) alone or with the addn. of 7, 9 or 11% of spindle oil being applied at 45-54 lb./acre to plants infested with a red spider (*Tarsonemus*). Best results were obtained with the addn. of 9% oil. In the plot dusted with ultra-S alone, the no. of mites per leaf on the day before application and 2, 8 and 12 days afterward averaged 3.83, 2.58, 2.17 and 2.85, resp., as compared with 3.46, 1.72, 1.31 and 0.87 in the plot treated with S and 9% oil. In the untreated controls, the no. were 3.12, 3.38, 3.08 and 3.77. Comparative

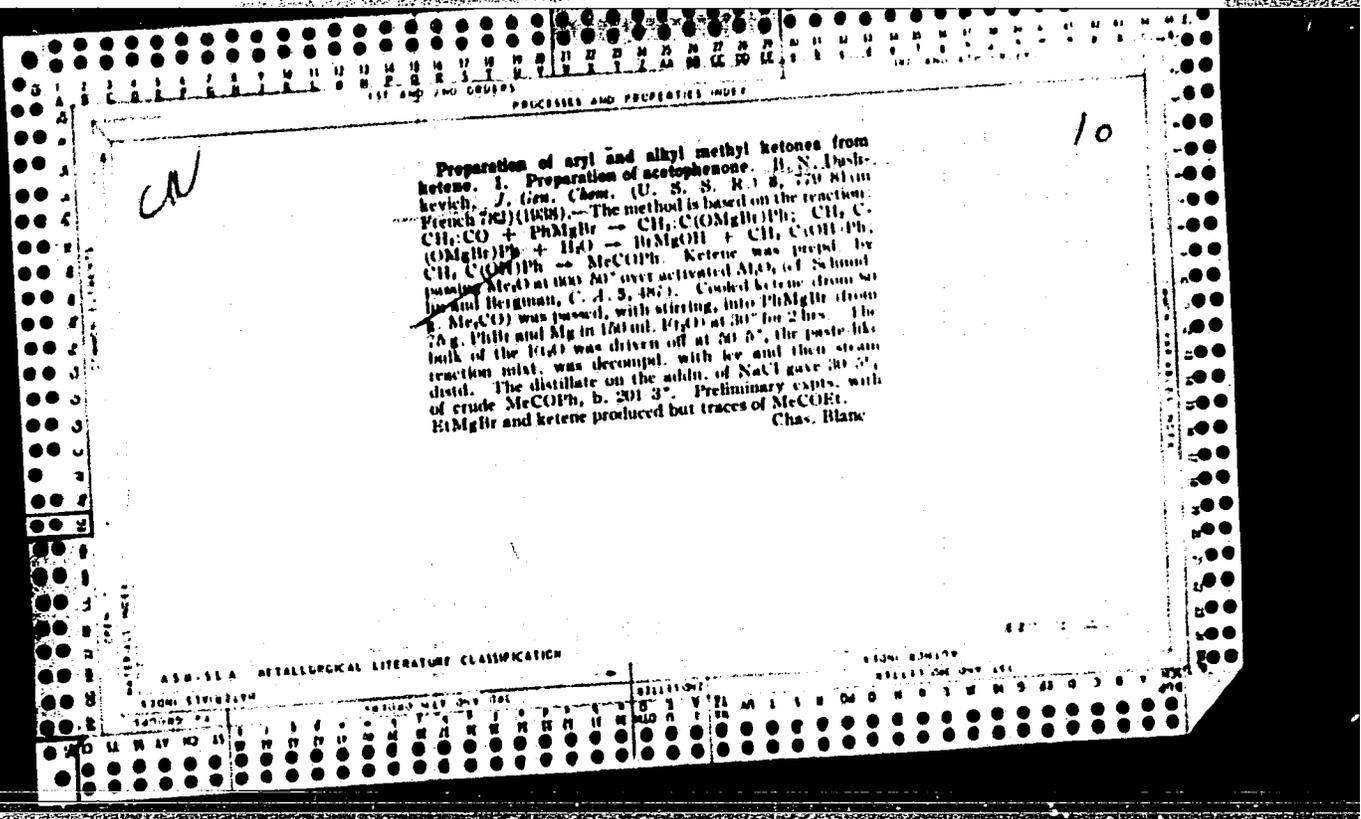
resistance of insects to hydrogen cyanide. K. A. Shryabina. *Ibid.* 83-6.—Expts. in which insects were exposed to HCN at a concn. of 5 mg./l. showed that the min. exposures in hrs. which caused complete mortality within 24 hrs. were 1 for *Agrostis albi* L., *Chrysomela fastuosa* Scop. and 6th-instar hoppers of *Locusta migratoria* L.; 3 for 2nd-instar larvae of *Melolontha* sp. and 6 for 8th-instar larvae of *Agrotis (Euxoa) segetum* Schiff. The percentage mortalities of *Calandra granaria* L. and 6th-instar larvae of *Pieris brassicae* L. given by 6 hrs. exposure were 14 and 68, resp., and when the concn. was doubled were 47 and 100, resp. The coeffs. of resistance were calcd. The min. periods in which paralysis occurred in all fumigated individuals (stupor time) were 15 sec. for *Agrostis* and *Melolontha*, 30 sec. for *Chrysomela* and *Agrotis*, 1 min. for *Calandra* and 2 min. for *Locusta* and *Pieris*. The durations of paralysis (the intervals between fumigation and complete recovery) were 10 hrs. for *Locusta*, 12 hrs. for *Agrotis* and *Pieris*, and 3 days for *Calandra*, *Melolontha* and *Chrysomela*. The effect on plants of fluorine and fluosulfate insecticides. A. G. Tsubevikova. *Ibid.* 85-8.—Expts. on apple, apricot and peach showed that solns. of fluorides or fluosulfates, es-

(over)

1 specially Na₂SiF₆ and BaSiF₆, when introduced through the membrane of the protoplasm by injection, caused visible injury more rapidly than Na arsenate. When the insecticides were introduced through the epidermis of the leaves, the reverse occurred. A measurement of the electric charge of dust insecticides and its effect on the efficiency of preparations. S. D. Bobkov. *Ibid.* 68-91.

2 —The relative adhesiveness of Na₂SiF₆ dusts mixed with viscous organic substances or various mineral carriers was found to vary directly with the elec. charge of the dust, viscosity and elec. cond. were in inverse proportion and adhesiveness was increased by the addn. of the org. substances as decreased by the mineral carriers. No relation was observed between adhesiveness and the elec. charge in Na₂SiF₆ mixed with soaps, or between elec. charge and toxicity. Technical effectiveness of pyrethrum extracts prepared by means of hot extraction. G. V. Blyuzhenko. *Ibid.* 91-3. —During storage pyrethrum flowers lose 30-43.6% of their toxicity in a yr., owing to reduction of the pyrethrin content. Pyrethrum extracts do not lose their effectiveness during storage, but when prepd. by the cold method of Gaudinger and Cori (C. A. 27. 4690), 0.03-0.05% of the pyrethrins remain in the flowers. In tests of estm. by a hot method it was shown that the pyrethrins were sufficiently thermostable, and that 100% extn. of pyrethrin I from the flowers was obtained in 6-8 hrs. In field tests, on spraying with exts. in various dilns. with H₂O, with or without the addn. of soap, against the spiders [*Tetranychus*] on cucumber and against larvae

of *Pieris brassicae* L. on cabbage, the best results were obtained with an ext. contg. 3% of pyrethrin I which, used as dilns. of 0.00 and 0.07% in 1.5% soap soln., killed 93% of the larvae of *P. brassicae* and 90% of the mines, resp. Can pyrethrum be used as a stomach insecticide? A. K. Voskresenskaya. *Ibid.* 93-5. —Fifth-instar larvae of *Agrotis (Euxoa) septem* Schiff., *Pieris brassicae* L., *Lymnaea (Porthesia) dispar* L., and *Locusta migratoria* L. were fed on leaves dusted with pyrethrum contg. 1.43% pyrethrin I, or a mixt. of kieselguhr and pyrethrum contg. 1% pyrethrin I. From 5 to 10 min. after feeding, regurgitation and spasmodic contractions of the body lasting 4-6 hrs. were evident, followed by a period of quiescence and then recovery the next day. Injection into the body cavity of 2 drops of a soln. contg. pyrethrum at 0.0005 mg. pyrethrin I caused spasmodic reactions of the sphincters and foregut; this resulted in regurgitation and voiding of excreta. V. concludes that pyrethrum is not an effective stomach poison. Through *Rev. Applied Entomol.* 27A, 302-10. Edwin J. Selter



DASHKEVICH, B. N.

Preparation of R methyl ketones from ketene. B. N. Dashkevich, *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 2058 (1948) (in Russian); cf. *C.I.* 33, 1263. It was shown that RMeCO can be obtained from $\text{CH}_2=\text{CO}$ with Grignard reagents. However, the selection of the alkyl halide is of importance, as in some cases polymerization of the ketene predominates over the normal reaction. EtCl (20 g.) was passed into 100 g. Et_2O and 7.2 g. Mg over 2 hrs. and the Grignard reagent was then treated with ketene, obtained by pyrolysis of 140 g. Me_2CO at $600-60^\circ$ (a yield of 65% was established in check runs, so that a substantial excess was used). The resulting complex was decompd. with ice water and dil. H_2SO_4 and the Et_2O layer gave 36.6% MeEtCO, b. $73-81^\circ$ (semicarbazone, m. 148°). Similarly PrMgBr (from 40.2 g. PrBr) and ketene (from 140 g. Me_2CO) gave 31.2-35.6% MePrCO (semicarbazone, m. $109-10^\circ$). BuMgBr (from 40 g. BuBr) similarly gave 32.7% MeBuCO, b. $120-7^\circ$ (semicarbazone, m. 118°). When EtMgBr is used, the reaction mixt. contains appreciable amts. of ketene dimer.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Chem. Inst. Tadzhik APPL., AS USSR

DASHKEVICH, B. N.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 10/30

Authors : Dashkevich, B. N.

Title : Synthesis of aliphatic-aromatic unsaturated alcohols-analogues of triphenylcarbinol. Part 1.

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/3, 335-340, June 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine whether the substitution of one or two benzene rings in triphenylcarbinol by radicals with double bonds would lead to the formation of alcohols offering saliferous colored esters under the effect of concentrated mineral acids. Eight new unsaturated aliphatic-aromatic tertiary alcohols, synthesized by the displacement of benzene rings, are described. Eight references: 2 USSR, 3 German, 2 USA and 1 English (1869-1947).

Institution : State University, Faculty of Organ. Chem., Uzhgorod

Submitted : January 13, 1955

DASHKIVICH, B.N.

thesis of aliphatic-aromatic unsaturated

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720018-9

DRUG DEVELOPMENT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720018-9"

DASHKOVICH, B.N.

E-2

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19138

Author : ~~Dashkovich B.N.~~ Smolanka I. V.

Inst :

Title : Synthesis of Fatty Aromatic Unsaturated Alcohols - Analogs of Triphenylcarbinol. III. Fatty Aromatic Analogs of Triphenylmethane Dyes.

Orig Pub: Ukr. khim. zh., 1956, 22, No 3, 347-350

Abstract: Dyes of the general formula $4-(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4CH=CHC(R)(R')$, where $R=4-C_2H_5NHC_6H_4$; $R'=C_6H_5CH=CHCH=CH$ (I); $R=4-C_6H_5NHC_6H_4$; $R'=4-(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4CH=CH$ (II); $R=4-CH_3OC_6H_4$; $R'=C_6H_5CH=CH$ (III); $R=CH_2=CHCH_2$; $R'=C_6H_5CH=CH$ (IV). To 2 g. $4-(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4CH=CHCOR$ (V), $R=C_6H_5CH=CHCH=CH$ (Va), in 25 cc $ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ (VI) and added 2 g. of $POCl_3$ and an equivalent amount of $C_2H_5NHC_6H_5$, heated for 2 hours at $70-80^\circ$.

Card : 1/3

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720018-9"

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; SMOLANKA, I.V.

Synthesis of aliphatic-aromatic unsaturated alcohols analogous to triphenylcarbinol. Part 5: Analogs of the phthaleins with a xanthene structure. Ukr.khim.zhur. 22 no.4:494-497 '56.

(MIRA 10:10)

1.Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

(Phthaleins)

DASHKEVICH, B. N.

Synthesis of 3-cyclopentene-1-one and 2,5-dimethyl-3-cyclopentene-1-one. Dokl. AN SSSR 107 no.5:700-701 Ap '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Ushgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet! Predstavleno akademikom I.M. Nazarovym.

(Cyclopentenone)

Dash Lev. Ch. B. M.

DASHKEVICH, B. N.

5-Membered
DASHKEVICH

2

~~DASHKEVICH, B.N.~~

Organomineral preparation of a plastic type from available raw material. *Gidroliz i lesokhim.prom.* 12 no.4:13 '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Building materials)

5.3620,5.3810

75689

SOV/80-32-10-38/51

AUTHORS: Dashkevich, B. N., Karpinskiy, M. N.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Activated Carbon From Sulfite-Cellulose Liquor

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2339-2341 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A simple method for the preparation of activated carbon from sulfite-cellulose liquor is given. The sulfite-cellulose liquor is evaporated, the dry residue carbonized at 300 to 400°, and the ashes removed. The activated carbon so obtained has less activity and less strength of grains than activated birchwood carbon. Washing of carbon residue with benzene and petroleum ether does not increase its activity. Activation of sulfite carbons with steam increases the activity to 160-195% of activated birchwood carbon (BAU). Activation of sulfite carbons with CO₂ increases vapor and gas static sorption activity by 280 to 340% and dynamic sorption activity

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. Activated Carbon
From Sulfite-Cellulose Liquor

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SOV/80-32-10-38/51

by 220% in comparison with activated birchwood carbon. Activated sulfite carbons are useful for purification of gases in stable working conditions where friction of carbon grains is not present. There are 2 tables; 6 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. (U.S. patent 2441125, 11 V, 1948; 2567468, 11 IX, 1951), 2 German, 1 Norwegian.

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1958

Card 2/2

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; TSMUR, Yu. Yu.

Synthesis of tertiary halochromic alcohols with benzene rings. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 3 no. 4: 754-757 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

(Alcohols)

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; STEL'MAKH, I.P.

Dehydration of sulfuric acid, glycerin, and ethanol by
adsorption. *Zhur.prikl.khim.* 33 no.7:381-382 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Ushgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dehydration(Chemistry)) (Aluminum sulfate)

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; STEL'MAKH, I.P.

Catalytic activity of waste aluminum sulfate obtained from clays
by means of strong acids. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.8:1897-1899 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii Uzhgorodskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Aluminum sulfate)

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; TSMUR, Yu.Yu.

Utilization of the aldehyde fraction of wood pyrolysis for
the production of chloroform. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.*
14 no. 1:14-15 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ushgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Wood--Chemistry) (Chloroform)

S/073/60/026/003/009/011/XX
B023/B060

AUTHORS: Dashkevich, B. N. and Stel'makh, I. P.
TITLE: Dehydration of Sulfuric Acid, Glycerin, and Ethanol by Adsorption
PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 381-382

TEXT: The authors wanted to use waste aluminum sulfate for the removal of water from certain compounds. They obtained the waste aluminum sulfate from Transcarpathian clay of the Onokskiy kar'yer (Onoki Quarry). The authors started their investigation by applying their still undescribed method. They treated the clay with 20% sulfuric acid and thence obtained a waste aluminum sulfate which, following the "turpentine test", was the most active. Nonetheless, the waste aluminum sulfate obtained by the usual method gives quite similar results. According to a percentual analysis, the waste aluminum sulfate produced by the authors contains SiO_2 : 81.21, Al_2O_3 : 8.015, $\text{FeO}+\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$: 1.96, CaO : 0.68, MgO : 0.53. The sulfuric acid

Card 1/3

Dehydration of Sulfuric Acid, Glycerin, and
Ethanol by Adsorption

S/073/60/026/003/009/011/XX
B023/B060

concentration was 76%. The investigation was conducted in a glass cylinder at low temperature. In the weight ratio of calcined waste aluminum sulfate versus sulfuric acid = 1:5, the concentration of sulfuric acid rose by 8% and attained 82%. A further study revealed that in a 1:2 ratio the sulfuric acid concentration rose by 18.85% and within 48 h attained 92.85%. Once the sulfuric acid liberated from the waste aluminum sulfate was again subjected to the action of a new portion of waste aluminum sulfate, its concentration rose by 1%, i.e., it attained 93.8%. It was noted that in dehydration of sulfuric acid performed with waste aluminum sulfate no impurity resulted; the sulfuric acid was found to be free of admixtures. 2-3% dehydrated sulfuric acid was still found in the filtered waste aluminum sulfate with this dehydration method. Filtration was performed in vacuum with a glass filter. It was finally noted that the washed and calcined waste aluminum sulfate is very well suited for the dehydration of sulfuric acid. The calcination of waste aluminum sulfate requires no high temperatures, 150°C being sufficient. The dehydration of glycerin and ethanol was performed in a similar manner. Results are given in the table. There are 1 table and 1 Soviet reference. J

ASSOCIATION: Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
Card 2/3 (Uzhgorod State University)

Dehydration of Sulfuric Acid, Glycerin, and Ethanol by Adsorption

S/073/60/026/003/009/011/XX
B023/B060

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Legend to the table: 1) Time of contact with waste aluminum sulfate, 2) Concentration of sulfuric acid in %, 3) Concentration of glycerin in %, 4) Concentration of ethanol in %, 5) Initial concentration, 6) After ... h.

1) Время контакта с сыртофом	2) Концентрация серной кислоты, %	3) Концентрация глицерина, %	4) Концентрация этанола, %
5) Начальная концентрация	76	85	92,5
6) После 4 часов	81,12	89,35	95,63
> 8 >	85,8	93,8	96,87
> 12 >	89,1	97,35	97,38
> 24 >	92,2	97,81	97,43
> 48 >	92,85	97,82	97,45

Card 3/3

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; TSMUR, Yu.Yu.; SHOLOM, V.P.

Synthesis of tertiary acetylenic alcohols exhibiting halochromism.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.4:479-480 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy
khimii.

(Alcohols)

TSMR, Yu.Yu.; DASHKEVICH, B.N.

Halochromic unsaturated tertiary aliphatic alcohols. Zhur.ob.khim. 33
no.4:1357-1360 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alcohols) (Halochromism)

DASHKEVYCH, B.P.; MYKHAYLOV, P.A.; BYELYANKIN, F.P., diysnyy chlen.

Professor V.E.Tir's diagram. Dop.AN URSR no.4:351-353 '52. (MIRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR (for Byelyankin). (Metals--Fatigue)

DASHKEVICH, Boris Petrovich, professor; D'YACHENKO, Stepan Kus'mich; STOLBOVOY, Sergey Zakharovich; BONDAROVSKIY, P., redaktor; SAMOKHVALOV, Ya., redaktor; KOCHERGA, N., redaktor; KUDRYAVTSEV, G., redaktor; GOLOVCHENKO, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Collection of machine part drawings; transmissions] Atlas detalei mashin; peredachi. Pod red. B.P.Dashkevicha. Kiev, Gos.isd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSE, 1955. 154 p. [Supplement to the diagrams] Prilozhenie k chertezham. 1955. 83 p. (MLRA 9:5)

(Power transmission)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

798

Dashkevich, Boris Petrovich, Professor, D'yachenko, Stepan Kuz'mich and Stelbovoy, Sergey Zakharovich

Atlas detaley mashin; peredachi (Atlas of Machine Parts; Transmissions) Kiyev, Gostekhzdat USSR, 1958. 175 p. 30,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Dashkevich, Boris Petrovich, Professor; Ed. (inside book): Kudryavtsev, G.; Tech. Ed.: Patsalyuk, P.

PURPOSE: The atlas is intended for students of vtuzes and for machine designers.

COVERAGE: The atlas contains drawings and general views of various drives and production drawings of their basic parts. There is an accompanying text briefly describing the mechanisms, units and parts shown. The Appendix contains information necessary for making working drawings. There are 30 references, of which 24 are Soviet, 5 English, 1 German.

Card 1/6

Atlas of Machine Parts; Transmissions

798

Worm-gear speed reducers	65
Reducers with worm above the gear	65
Reducers with worm below the gear	65
Reducers with worm on side of gear	66
Double-reduction worm-gear reducers	66
Parts of worm-gear reducers	66
Compound speed reducers	66
BELT, CHAIN, FRICTION-GEAR AND VARIABLE-SPEED DRIVES AND SCREW-NUT DRIVE	
Belt drives	95
Chain drives	96
Friction-gear drives	97
Variable-speed drives	97
Screw-nut drive	98
Card 3/6	

Atlas of Machine Parts; Transmissions

798

AXLES, SHAFTS, BEARINGS. LUBRICATING DEVICES.

Axles and shafts	131
Sliding contact bearings	131
Solid and split bearings	131
Pivot bearings	132
Rolling contact bearings	132
Sealing devices	133
Constructions of housings for rolling contact bearings	133
Bearing plates and hangers	134
Lubricating devices and tubing	134
Individual lubricating devices	134
Central grease lubrication	135

Card 4/6

Atlas of Machine Parts; Transmissions	798
Central oil lubrication	136
Some lubricating devices for rolling contact bearings	137
EXAMPLES OF TRANSMISSION APPLICATIONS	185
APPENDIX	
Brief information on the mechanical and physical properties of some engineering materials used in machine building	215
Design of transmission elements	217
Data for construction of cast machine parts	217
Data for construction of tooled machine parts	218
Surface roughness of machine parts	221
Conventional symbols for grades of accuracy for bearings and smoothness of seats for roller contact bearings	222
Card 5/6	

DASHKEVICH, Boris Petrovich; D'YACHENKO, Stepan Kuz'mich; STOLBOVOY,
Sergey Zakharovich; KUDRYAVTSEV, G., inzh., red.; GUSAROV, K.,
tekh.n.rud.

[Machine parts; project work for course credit] Detali mashin;
kursovoe proektirovanie. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry.USSR,
1959. 295 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Machinery--Design)

DASHKEVICH, Boris Petrovich; D'YACHENKO, Stepan Kuz'mich; STOLBOVOY,
Sergey Zakharovich; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.P., inzh., red.; GUSAROV, K.,
tekh.n.red.

[Machine parts; design work for course credit] Detali mashin;
kursovoe proektirovanie. Izd.2. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry
USSR, 1960. 295 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Machinery--Design)

DASHKEVICH, G.

Razvitie telegrafnoi tekhniki v SSSR za poslednee desiatiletie. [The development of telegraph techniques in the USSR during the last ten years]. (Zhizn i tekhnika svyazi, 1927, no. 11). DLC: HE7051.25

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

DASHKEVICH, I.A., insh.

Device with intermediate clamping points for the winding wires of the relay of a signaling mechanism. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 4 no.10: 31 0 '60., (MIRA 13:10)

1. Laboratoriya signalizatsii i svyazi Stalinskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

LUKIN, N.P., inzh.; DASHKEVICH, I.I., inzh.

The EDT-2,5 heavy disc harrow. Trakt.1 sel'khozmasb. 32 no.9:36
S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda "Sibsel'mash."
(Harrows)

DASHKEVICH, I.L., inzh.

Improve the manufacture of DSR relays. Avtom., telemekh. i svyaz' 2
no.9:41 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Laboratoriya signalizatsii i svyazi Stalinskoy dorogi.
(Electric relays)

S/196/62/000/013/009/018
EO32/E114

AUTHORS: Glagoleva, T.A., and Dashkevich, I.L.

TITLE: Attachments for the measurement of luminance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.13, 1962, 5, abstract 13 V 33. (In: Sb. nauchn. rabot in-tov okhrany truda VTsSPS, no.5, 1961, 61-67).

TEXT: Two attachments, MIOT-H-1 (MIOT-N-1) and MIOT-H-2 (MIOT-N-2) for the Ю-16 (Yu-16) luxmeter have been developed for the measurement of luminance of surfaces in the control of illuminating installations. These attachments are in the form of a tube with the photocell of the luxmeter attached to one end and a demountable lid at the other. The MIOT-N-1 attachment (L = 247 mm) carries slits whose dimensions correspond to those of the working area of the photocell (46x45 mm). The MIOT-N-2 attachment (L = 125 mm) consists of nine cells of square cross-section. The

Card 1/2

Attachments for the measurement of ... S/196/62/000/013/009/018
E032/E114

luminance B of the surface under investigation is determined from the illuminance E produced on the surface of the photocell by means of the relation $B = Ec$, where c is a coefficient which depends on the length of the attachment and the dimensions of the entrance aperture of the lid. A description is given of a method of calibrating the attachments, and calibration curves are reproduced. The attachments ensure an accuracy of luminance measurements which is sufficient for practical purposes.
9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy in-t okhrany truda
(Moscow Institute of Labour Protection)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

"Comparative Evaluation of Bismuth-Sulfite Media for the Cultivation of Typhoid Fever Bacillus," by I. O. Dashkevich, Y. F. Mikhaylov, and A. L. Yaroslavtsev, Military-Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii, i Immunobiologii, No 3, Mar 57, pp 78-81

Three media for the isolation of typhoid fever and paratyphoid bacteria from polluted water are compared for their effectiveness: (a) the original Wilson and Blair medium (1927); (b) the Minkevich medium which differs from the original by the addition of the culture medium components to a meat-peptone agar and by its use in unboiled form. (c) a medium prepared according to instructions by Ivanov, Ploskiryev, and Bitkova, containing all the components in suspension form.

The media were studied in agar and bouillon form.

The authors' conclusions are that:

1. The bismuth-sulfite medium prepared according to the original instructions of Wilson and Blair and according to Minkevich is most effective.

2. Growing of the typhoid fever bacilli on the bismuth-sulfite medium with limited access to oxygen gives the best sulfite reducing reaction accompanied by the appearance of a black coloration.

3. The bismuth sulfite formed as a result of the addition of bismuth citrate to the microbial mixture inhibits the respiration of intestinal bacilli in the stage of pyrotartaric acid oxidation.

4. Changes in the concentration of SO_3 ions in the medium cannot be utilized in the diagnosis of typhoid bacilli, because a decrease in the number of ions takes place due to both the growth of these microorganisms and to that of *B. coli*. (U)

Summary 1151

DASHKEVICH, I.O.; MIKHAYLOV, I.F.

Preparation and testing of fluorescent immune sera. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 28 no.6:66-73 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedr biologicheskoy khimii i mikrobiologii Voenno-meditsin-
skoy akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(IMMUNE SERUMS,
fluorescent serums, prep. & study (Rus))

DASHKEVICH, I.O.; D'YAKOV, S.I.; YERMAKOV, N.V.; IVANOVA, M.T.;
MAYBORODA, G.M.

Staining; Salmonella typhosa with fluorescent antibodies. Zhur.
mikrobiol. epid. i imun. 30 no.1:97-102 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
stain. by fluorescent antibodies (Rus))
(ANTIBODIES,
fluorescent antibodies, stain. of Salmonella
typhosa (Rus))

DASHKEVICH, I.O.; D'YAKOV, S.I.; YERMAKOV, N.V.; IVANOVA, M.T.; OSIPOVA, I.V.

Use of an indirect fluorescent antibody method in species- and type-specific of certain pathogenic bacteria. Zhur.mikrobiol.epod. i immun. 31 no.11:43-49 N '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (SERUM DIAGNOSIS)

MIKHAYLOV, Ivan Fedorovich; D'YAKOV, Sergey Ivanovich. Primalni uchastnye: DASHKEVICH, I.O.; YERMAKOV, N.V.; IVANOVA, M.T.; LI LI; OSIPOVA, I.V.; MAYBORODA, G.M.; USPENSKIY, V.I., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Fluorescence microscopy; application in medical microbiology]
Luminestentnaya mikroskopiya; primeneniye v meditsinskoj mikrobiologii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY) (MICROBIOLOGY)

MIKHAYLOV, I.F.; DASHKEVICH, I.O.

Detection of a fixated complement by means of fluorescent antibodies.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.7:87-91 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(COMPLEMENT FIXATION) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

DASHKEVICH, I.O.; D'YAKOV, S.I.; NIKITIN, V.M.; OSIPOVA, I.V.

Methodology for the treatment of bacteriological preparations
with fluorescent antibodies. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
33 no.7:101-107 JI '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedri mikrobiologii i biokhimi Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

MAYBORODA, G.M.; DASHKEVICH, I.O.

Purification of fluorescent conjugates from free fluorochrome using ion-exchange resins. Report No.1: Purification of antimicrobial fluorescent antibodies using ion exchange resin AB-17. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:55-59 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

DASHKEVICH, I.O.; MAYBORODA, G.M.; GOL'DIN, R.B.

Purification of fluorescing conjugates from free fluorochrome with ion exchangers. Report No.2: Comparative results of purification of fluorescent antibodies by ion-exchange methods and filtration through gel. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.2:116-120 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Voenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni Kirova.

DASHKEVICH, L.B.

25-6-34/46

SUBJECT: USSR/Atomic Energy
AUTHOR: Dashkevich, L.B., Candidate of Chemical Sciences.
TITLE: Radioactive Isotopes in Chemistry (Radioaktivnyye izotopy v khimii)
PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - June 1957, #6, p 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the All-Union Conference of Soviet Scientists in April 1957 great attention was devoted to radiation chemistry - dealing with the study of chemical reactions under the influence of radiations of great energies, and to radiochemistry - the science about chemical methods of separating radioactive elements. Academician S.S. Medvedev lectured on the problems of polymerization under the influence of radioactive radiations. Professor N.A. Bakh discussed questions dealing with oxidizing processes by means of irradiation and gave information about the oxidation of normal and branched hydrocarbons. Furthermore, the author mentions among other lectures the one given by Professor August Allen from the USA who also attended the conference.

ASSOCIATION:
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.
Card 1/1

DASHKEVICHS

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720018-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720018-9"

~~DASHKOVICH, L. B.~~

Synthesis of diethyl-aminoethanol with one of ethyl group tagged
with radioactive carbon C^{14} . Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.10:2874-2875 0 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Leningradkiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Ethanol) (Carbon--Isotopes)

DASHKEVICH, L. B. (Leningrad Chemicopharmaceutical Inst)

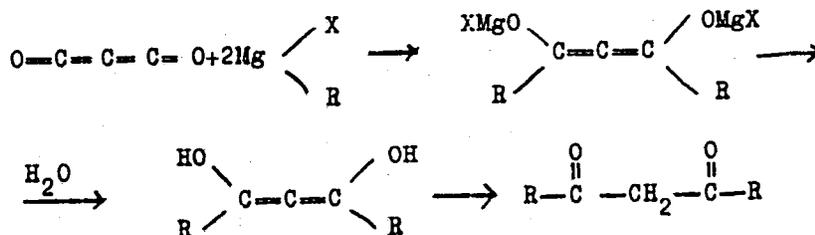
"Synthesis of Isoprene Tagged With C¹⁴"

**Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of papers of
2nd All-Union Sci. Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and
Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.**

**This volume published the reports of the Chemistry Section of the
2nd AU Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation
in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad Sci USSR and Main
Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR
Moscow 4-12 Apr 1957.**

AUTHORS: Dashkevich, L. B., Boksiner, Ye. I. SOV/79-28-10-47/60
 TITLE: Organomagnesium Synthesis by Means of Carbon Suboxide I.
 (Magniyorganicheskiy sintez s pomoshch'yu nedokisi ugleroda I.)
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10,
 pp 2845 - 2846 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As carbon suboxide is a peculiar ketene and in many reactions behaves like a ketene, it was to be expected that the organomagnesium synthesis by means of carbon suboxide should yield the symmetric β -diketones, according to the pattern



Card 1/2

Organomagnesium Synthesis by Means of Carbon Suboxide I. SOV/79-28-10-47/60

This assumption of the authors was confirmed: By means of carbon suboxide, diacetyl-, dipropionyl-, divaleryl-, dibenzoyl- and di-(phenyl-aceto)-methane could be synthesized. The yields of β -diketones varied rather widely (from 15 to 70%). It was thus demonstrated that in the reaction of carbon suboxide with organomagnesium compounds at low temperatures and in an ether medium, symmetric aliphatic and aromatic β -diketones are formed. It seems that in individual cases this reaction can be employed as a method for the synthesis of the symmetric β -diketones. There are 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad Chemopharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1957
Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Dashkevich, L. B., Karpinskiy, V. S. SOV/79-28-11-24/55

TITLE: Synthesis of Acetylcholine **Tagged** by C^{14} in the Ester Group (Sintez atsetilkholina, mechnnogo radioaktivnym uglerodom C^{14} v slozhnoefirnoy gruppe)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 3011 - 3012 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The acetylcholine $[(CH_3)_3N^+CH_2CH_2OCOC(=O)CH_3]OH$ is an efficient circulation stimulant and often is administered in the place of pilocarpine. Of late, esters of carboxylic acids and amine alcohols were synthesized, which activated by C^{14} are used as medical preparations. Continuing the papers mentioned in references 1-4 where there are reports on the activation of well-known anaesthetics, e.g. acetylcholine, in the choline group, the authors succeeded in realizing the synthesis of acetylcholine activated by C^{14} in the combined ester group according to the mentioned scheme. Acetic acid with C^{14} in the carboxyl group served as initial substance. The general radioactivity of acetic acid

Card 1/3

Synthesis of Acetylcholine Tagged by C¹⁴ in the Ester Group SOV/79-28-11-24/55

in each experiment amounted to 3-4 mCu. As the acetylation with acetic anhydride in many cases is carried out in the presence of acetic acid, it could be assumed that also the molecules of the acid are taking part in the acetylation reaction. Besides, it would be possible that in the reaction process an isotope exchange between the molecules, or an exchange of the acetyl groups between acid and anhydride takes place. For this reason in the first experiments the acetyl mixture consisted of the not radioactivated anhydride and the radioactivated acid, which earlier had been maintained boiling for one hour. The product obtained after the acetylation of choline with such a mixture was, however, free of radioactive properties. This fact proves that the isotopic exchange and the exchange of the acetyl groups did not take place under the experimental conditions given, and that the acetic acid does not take part in the acetylation reaction of the choline; it only supplies the hydrogen ions which exert a catalytic effect in

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Acetylcholine Tagged by C¹⁴ in the Ester Group SOV/79-28-11-24/55

the ester formation. There are 5 references, 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad Chemopharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

Card 3/3

21(8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3275

Dashkevich, Leonid Borisovich, Candidate of Chemical Sciences

Uspekhi radiatsionnoy khimii (Advances in Radiation Chemistry) Leningrad,
1959. 31 p. 6,600 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i
nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR. Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

Scientific Ed.: B.V. Ptitsyn, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House:
G.S. Vorob'yev; Tech. Ed.: A.M. Gurdzhiyeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students, teachers, or research scientists
in radiation chemistry.

COVERAGE: The booklet defines radiation chemistry and points out its economic
importance in industry and technology. There are numerous examples of appli-
cations of radiation effects on chemical processes which heretofore required
auxiliary materials, complex technical processes, or electric power and equip-
ment or heat. Some discussions of radiation biology and of the applications

Card 1/3

Advances in Radiation Chemistry	80V/3275
Some Problems of Radiation Biology	26
The Radioactive Past of the Earth	29
Conclusions	31
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QD601.D35)	

Card 3/3

TM/gap
3-17-60

DASHKEVICH, Leonid Borisovich, kand.khim.nauk; MANOYLOV, S.Ye., prof.,
nauchnyy red.; VOROB'YEV, G.S., red.izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA,
A.M., tekhn.red.

[Isotopes in chemistry] Izotopy v khimii. Leningrad, Ob-ve po
rasprostraneniю polit. i nauchn.snanii RSFSR, Leningr.otd-nie,
1959. 39 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Isotopes) (Radioactive tracers)

DASHEVICH, L.N.

Production of medicinal preparations labelled with C^{14} . Med.
prom. 13 no.7:28-32 JI '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL) (CARBON--ISOTOPES)

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Dashkevich, L. B., Kuz'menkov, L. N. SOV/79-29-7-57/83

TITLE:

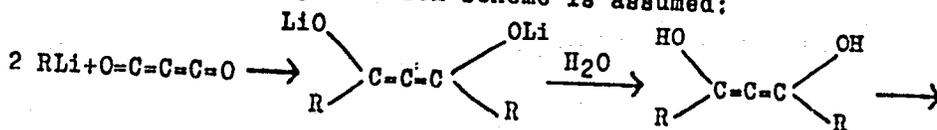
Some Reactions of Carbon Suboxide (Nekotoryye reaktsii nedokisi ugleroda). III. Organo-lithium Synthesis of the Symmetric β -Diketones With the Aid of Carbon Suboxide (III. Litiyorganicheskiy sintez simmetrichnykh β -diketonov s pomoshch'yu nedokisi ugleroda)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2367 - 2368 (USSR)

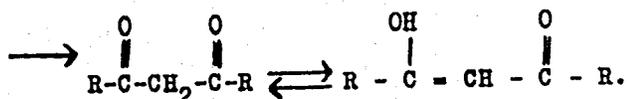
ABSTRACT:

As was described in the previous paper (Ref 1), the use of carbon suboxide in organo-magnesium synthesis yields symmetric β -diketones in a number of cases. The present investigation shows that organo-lithium synthesis yields good results in similar cases. The organo-metallic compound is probably added to carbon suboxide in the carbonyl and not in the ethylene group, since the density of the electron cloud is greater at the oxygen atoms. The following reaction scheme is assumed:



Card 1/2

Some Reactions of Carbon Suboxide. III. Organo-lithium SOV/79-29-7-57/83
Synthesis of the Symmetric β -Diketones With the Aid of
Carbon Suboxide



The carbon suboxide was used in ether solution, according to the directions of H. Staudinger (Ref 2). The organo-lithium compounds were prepared by converting the alkyl halides into the metal compounds in a pure nitrogen atmosphere. By this method aliphatic and aromatic symmetric β -diketones were synthesized. The yield in organo-lithium synthesis was somewhat higher than in the corresponding organo-magnesium synthesis. There are 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad
Chemicopharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Dashkevich, L. B., Kuvayev, B. Ye. SOV/79-29-7-58/83

TITLE:

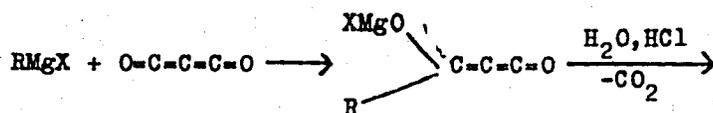
Some Reactions of Carbon Suboxide (Nekotoryye reaktsii nedokisi ugleroda).IV. The Reaction of Magnesium-halogen-carbocyclic Compounds With Carbon Suboxide (IV. Vzaimodeystviye magniy-galoid-karbotsiklicheskikh soyedineniy s nedokis'yu ugleroda)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2368 - 2370 (USSR)

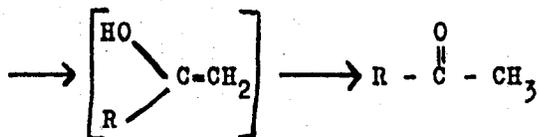
ABSTRACT:

In accordance with earlier investigations (Refs 1,2) it was to be expected that the reaction of magnesium-halogen-carbocyclic compounds with carbon suboxide would yield symmetric β -diketones. However, methylketones were obtained by the reaction of carbon suboxide with magnesium-cyclopentylbromide, magnesium-cyclohexylbromide, magnesium-menthylchloride, and magnesium-bornylchloride. The reaction probably proceeds in equimolecular proportions as given in the tentative reaction scheme:



Card 1/2

Some Reactions of Carbon Suboxide. IV. The Reaction of SOV/79-29-7-50/83
Magnesium-halogencarbocyclic Compounds With Carbon
Suboxide



There are 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (Leningrad
Chemicopharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1958

Card 2/2

S/186/EO/002/001/022/022

A057/A129

AUTHOR: Dashkevich, L.B.

TITLE: On the concept of the molecular radioactivity in the synthesis of substances labeled with radioactive isotopes

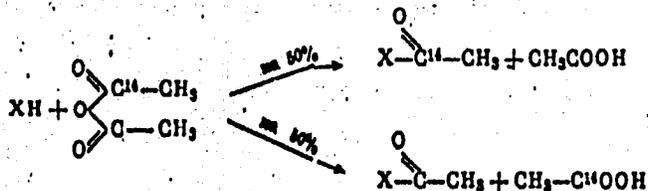
PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 129

TEXT: The author discusses in the present "letter to the editor" the problem of substituting the concept of total or specific radioactivity in syntheses with labeled substances by the concept "molecular activity". The latter represents the amount of radioactivity (expressed in curie, millicurie or micro-curie) of one grammolecule of substance. Thus the corresponding units could be curie/g. mole, millicurie/g. mole and microcurie/g. mole. Change in molecular activity can give some informations on the mechanism of synthesis. Thus conservation of molecular activity during synthesis of a radioactive substance demonstrate that part of the labeled molecules of the initial substance participates in the formation of the reaction product. For instance, in acetylation in a single acetyl group with C^{14} -labeled acetic acid molecular activity decreases to 50% of the initial value:

Card 1/2

On the concept of the molecular radioactivity in....

S/186/60/002/001/022/022
A057/A129



Isotopic exchange must be considered, but the concept of molecular activity is suitable, especially when no isotopic exchange occurs and long-lived isotopes (for instance C¹⁴) are used.

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1959

Card 2/2

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; BUYEVICH, V.A.; KUVAYEV, B.Ye.

Carbon suboxide and some of its properties. Part 6: Pyrolytic
preparation of carbon suboxide. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:1946-1950
Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxide)

DASHKEVICH, I. B.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 8: Reactions of carbon suboxide with alicyclic and aromatic amines and a series of their derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3840-3843 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxide) (Amines)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.

Synthesis of malonic acid and its esters from carbon suboxide.
Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.6:1319-1321 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Pred-
stavleno akademikom A.N.Nesmeyanovym.
(Malonic acid) (Carbon oxide)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; KUVAYEVA, Ye.N.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 9: Reactions of electrophilically substituted amines with carbon suboxide in an aqueous medium. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:1669-1671 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Amines) (Carbon oxide)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; BEYLIN, V.G.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 10: Reactions of
carbon suboxide with substituted acyclic amines. Zhur.ob.khim. 31
no.5:1671-1674 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Amines) (Carbon oxide)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 11: Reactions of carbon suboxide with 2-aminothiazole and its substitutes. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3723-3725 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxide) (Thiazole)

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; CHAMIN, N.N.; DASHKEVICH, L.B.; VOLOKHONSKIY, A.G.;
PUSTOSHKIN, G.I.

Synthesis of some derivatives of adenine. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.
inst. no.13:49-54 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimi (zav. prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) Leningradskogo
khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(ADENINE)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; SIRAYA, V.M.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 12: Interaction
of carbon suboxide with primary aliphatic diamines, diamides,
and hydrazine derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2330-2333 JI
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxides) (Amines) (Amides)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 13: Interaction
of carbon suboxide with N-aryl-substituted aromatic amidines. Zhur.
ob.khim. 32 no.7:2346-2347 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxides) (Benzamidine)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; BEYLIN, V.G.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 14: Interaction of carbon suboxide with ethylenimine and six-membered cyclic imines. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2423-2426 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxide) (Ethylenimine)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; BEYLIN, V.G.; SIRAYA, V.M.

Problem of the interaction of carbon suboxide with heavy water.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2747-2748 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxide) (Deuterium oxide)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; KUVAYEVA, Ye.M.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 14:
Interaction of carbon suboxide with 2-amino-5-alkylthiazoles
and 2-aminobenzothiazoles. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3768-3770
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxides) (Thiazole) (Benzothiazole)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.

Method of preparing 1,2-disubstituted 4,6-dioxotetrahydropyrimidines.
Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.2:323-324 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno
akademikom A.N.Nesmeyanovym.
(Pyrimidine)

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; BEYLIN, V.G.

Reaction of carbon suboxide with β,γ -haloalkyl amines. Zhur. ob.
khim. 34 no.8:2808-2809 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; KORBELAYNEN, E.S.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 19: Reaction of carbon suboxide with 2-amino-oxazoles, -oxazine, and -thiazine. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3427-3429 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

ACC NR: AP6033305

SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/66/000/004/0602/0604

AUTHOR: Dashkevich, L. B.; Korbelaynen, E. S.

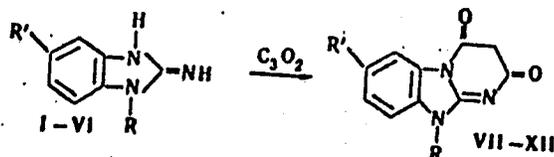
ORG: Leningrad Chemicopharmaceutical Institute (Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 24: Reaction of carbon suboxide with 2-aminobenzimidazoles

SOURCE: Khimiya geterotsiklicheskih soyedineniy, no. 4, 1966, 602-604

TOPIC TAGS: carbon suboxide, benzimidazole, *chemical reaction, carbon compound*

ABSTRACT: Carbon suboxide was reacted with aminobenzimidazoles, and the reaction was found to have the following course:



I, VII R=R'-H; II, VIII R=H, R'-CH₃; III, IX R=CH₃, R'-H;
 IV, X R=C₂H₅, R'-H; V, XI R=C₃H₇, R'-H; VI, XII R=C₄H₉, R'-H.

Card 1/3

UDC: 547.78.854+546.262

ACC NR: AP6033305

Table 1

Compound No.	Decomposition Temperature, °C	Empirical formula	Yield, %	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzoyl derivatives	
				Decomposition Temperature, °C	Empirical formula
VII	Вмше 310	$C_{10}H_7N_3O_2$	92	—	—
VIII	283—285	$C_{11}H_9N_3O_2$	85	—	—
IX	262—264	$C_{11}H_9N_3O_2$	88	258—260	$C_{10}H_{11}N_4O_3$
X	281—283	$C_{12}H_{11}N_3O_2$	90	195—196	$C_{10}H_{10}N_4O_3$
XI	253—255	$C_{12}H_{10}N_3O_2$	85	177—178	$C_{20}H_{10}N_4O_3$
XII	245—248	$C_{12}H_{10}N_3O_2$	86	168—169	$C_{21}H_{10}N_4O_3$

SUB CODE: 07/. SUBM DATE: 14Feb65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3

DASHKEVICH, L. L. , Engineer-Major

"Evaluation of Conditions for the Natural Lighting of Premises in Application to the Problems of Constructional Design." Sub 25 Jun 51, Military Red Banner Engineering Academy imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. *Dr. Tech. Sci.*

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 450, 9 May 55.

DASHKEVICH, L.L.

DASHKEVICH, L.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor

Polarized binocular visibility meter. Svetotekhnika 1 no.3:
1-5 Je'55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Vcyenno-inzhenernaya akademiya imeni Kuybysheva
(Visibility)

NO-REFETCH L.A.

ground. Provision is made to determine the visibility of
light. The visibility of the black spot (at constant distance) depends
on the illumination of the screen, the observer's eye and the light
ness distribution in the observer's field of vision. The visibility

white sphere against the standard white background can be used to

DASHKEVICH, L. L. Dr. Tech Sci.

Ein Gerät zur Beurteilung der Beleuchtungsverhältnisse

Deutsche Elektrotechnik, No. 10, p. 389, 1956

DASHKEVICH, L.L.

Polarizing apparatus for horizontal visibility measurements
in meteorology. Trudy NIIGMP no.8:3-10 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Visibility) (Meteorological instruments)

S/169/62/000/006/063/093
D228/D304

3,5800

AUTHOR: Dashkevich, L. L.

TITLE: M-53(M-53) polarization visibility meter and the observational procedure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 27, abstract 6B192 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta gidrometeorol. priboristr., no. 10, 1961, 3-16)

TEXT: A description is given of the layout and operating principle of the M-53 polarization visibility meter. This was developed at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorologic Instrument Construction) and is intended for determining the horizontal meteorologic visibility range on the network of hydrometeorologic stations. An account is given of the ways of applying this device for measuring the visibility by the extinction, relative brightness, and photometric comparison methods. All data necessary for using the instruments and determining the meteorologic visibility range are cited. Abstracter's note: Complete translation. ✓
Card 1/1